



Road Compensation Notice.

WE the undersigned, having been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, Commissioners to examine the Road to be opened from John Munn's, on the South side of East Point, to the Main Road, on the North side, and to appraise the damage which the Owners of Land, through which the said Road is to pass, may sustain—hereby notify all persons concerned, that we will meet at Mr. John Munn's, South side, on Tuesday, the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock, a.m., and from thence proceed through the said, for the above purpose.

RONALD MACDONALD, WILLIAM S. MACGOWAN, ANGUS MACINTYRE.

East Point, July 2, 1851.

Road Compensation Act.—Public Notice.

WHEREAS by an Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, bearing date We the undersigned have been appointed Commissioners to ascertain and appraise what damage or advantage will accrue to those persons who are interested in the Lands, through which a certain New Road is intended to be made, commencing at or near the House of Malcolm M'Leod, Orwell, and terminating at the Eastern Boundary of Richard Curran's Farm, Newtown.—Now we do hereby give Public Notice to all persons concerned, that we will commence the execution of the said Order in Council, by attending at the said line of Road, on Saturday the 9th of August next, at the hour of 11 o'clock forenoon, and will proceed in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Fourteenth year of Her present Majesty's Reign intitled 'An Act to regulate the altering and laying out of Highways.'

SAMUEL MURCHISON, EDWARD ROBERSON, JOHN M'DOUGALL, Commissioners.

Fishery Claims.—Notice.

WE the undersigned having been duly appointed Commissioners for setting claims for Bonnies on the Cod and Mackerel Fisheries, for Charlottetown, hereby give notice that no claim whatever will be entertained unless the following provisions of the Act have been strictly attended to, viz:—

The claimants must be inhabitants of this Island. The vessel or vessels must have been expressly fitted out for the Cod or Mackerel Fisheries, and must have continued in the prosecution of such voyage not less than Three and a half months, and that between the 15th day of June and the 1st day of October.

A Certificate from the Controller of Navigation must be presented with the claim, setting forth the place where the Vessel cleared out—the sort and quantity of Provisions, being at least one month's Stock—and that the Crew were at least one man for every Five tons up to Twenty tons, and one man for every Six tons above Twenty tons up to Forty-two tons, and one for every Eight tons over Forty-two tons.

The customary weekly allowance for each man engaged in the Newfoundland Fisheries being Seven pounds of Bread, Seven pounds of Beef or Pork, One pound of Butter, One pint of Molasses, One ounce of Tea—an equivalent Stock will be expected by the Commissioners.

Claimants for the Mackerel Bonny will be required to have their Catch inspected and weighed, and every required information, relative to their voyage, given, and fully substantiated on Oath, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

JAMES N. HARRIS, KENNETH M'KENZIE, Commissioners. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, July 8, 1851.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of JAMES CLARK, late of Township No. 25, Esquire, deceased, are requested to render their Accounts for settlement; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment.

AMY CLARK, Administratrix. ALEXANDER ANDERSON, jun., WILLIAM CLARK, Administrators. Township 25, 18th June, 1851.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of JOHN DEWAR, late of Lot 48, farmer, deceased, are requested to send in their Accounts for settlement; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment.

STEPHEN BOVYER, JOHN M'GREGOR, ALEXR. M'GREGOR, Executors. Lot 48, July 14, 1851.

To the Tenants on Lots 9 & 61.

THE Subscriber having, by Power of Attorney, dated the 6th day of March, 1851, been appointed Agent to take charge of LOTS 9 & 61, in this Island, the Property of Lawrence Sullivan Esq., notifies the Tenants on those Townships, that all rents, and Arrears of Rent, due on the said Property, are required to be paid to him forthwith, he alone being authorized to receive the same.

Port Hill, April 9, 1851.

PREMIUMS.

THE TRYON BRANCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY offers the following PREMIUMS to be competed for:— For the best 2 acres of Wheat, £1 10 0. 2d best do. do. 1 0 0. Best 2 acres Barley, 1 10 0. 2d best do. do. 1 0 0. Best 1/2 acre Swede Turnips, 2 0 0. 2d best do. do. 1 10 0. Best do. late Turnips, 1 0 0. 2d best do. do. 0 10 0.

The names of the competitors to be intimated to the Secretary, for the Wheat and Barley, on or before the 1st day of August. For Turnips, on or before the 1st of September.

THOS. HOCKIN, Secretary. Tryon, July 11, 1851.

National Loan Fund and Equitable Fire Insurance Companies of London.

Incorporated by Acts of Parliament.

BOARD of DIRECTORS of Fire Insurance for P. E. Island. Hon. E. J. Jarvis, T. H. Haviland, Esq., Daniel Hodgson, Esq., F. Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq.

Forms of Application, and all other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at his Office, Charlottetown.

L. W. GALL, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us, DENNIS REDDIN and JAMES REDDIN, heretofore carrying on Trade and Business under the name of "D. REDDIN & SON," stands from this day dissolved by mutual consent; that all the liabilities of the said Firm will be discharged; and all the Debts due the same received by the said Dennis Reddin.

DENNIS REDDIN, JAMES REDDIN.

June 7, 1851.

Steamer "ROSE."

THE Steamer ROSE will run, between Charlottetown and Pictou, two Trips weekly, leaving Charlottetown every Wednesday and Saturday, at ten o'clock forenoon, and Pictou upon Thursdays, immediately after receiving the Mails from Halifax, and on Monday mornings, at 3 o'clock.

June 10, 1851.

ADDRESSES

PRESENTED TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, AND HIS REPLIES THEREON, DURING HIS RECENT TOUR TO PRINCE COUNTY.

[Address from the Inhabitants of Lot 16.]

To His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;

We, the Inhabitants of Lot 16, hail with pleasure the arrival of your Excellency among us in this section of the Island, and beg leave to approach your Excellency with our expressions of loyalty to our beloved Sovereign.

The appointment of your Excellency to the Government of this Island is a convincing proof of Her Majesty's desire to advance the interests of her subjects in this part of her dominions.

We beg leave to assure your Excellency, that our best efforts will be directed to render your Government satisfactory to yourself and beneficial to the people whom you govern.

We also embrace the opportunity of expressing our pleasure for the visit paid us by Lady Bannerman, in company with your Excellency; and we hope that both your Excellency and her Ladyship will be so far gratified as to repeat your visit at no distant period.

Signed in behalf of the Meeting, JOHN M'KINNON, Chairman.

July 12, 1851.

REPLY.

To the Inhabitants of Lot 16, Prince Edward Island.

GENTLEMEN;

I beg you will accept my best thanks for the Address which you have been pleased to present to me, and for the kindness and attention Lady Bannerman and I have met with in passing through your district of the country, of which we shall retain a grateful recollection. The expressions of loyalty and attachment to our beloved Sovereign are most acceptable to her Representative; and it is my anxious desire to administer the Government of this colony to the satisfaction and benefit of her subjects.

[Address from the Inhabitants of Lot 17.]

To His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight, Lieut. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;

We, the Clergy, Magistrates and other inhabitants of Lot 17, congratulate your Excellency on your visit to this part of the Island. Her Majesty, in appointing a person of your Excellency's knowledge and experience to assume the Government of this part of her dominions, has offered a convincing proof of the interest she takes in whatever tends to enhance the welfare and prosperity of her subjects.

We beg leave to assure your Excellency, that as Her Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects, we shall at all times be ready to cooperate with your Excellency in whatsoever may tend to advance the interests of the inhabitants of this Island generally.

Actuated by feelings of respect to Lady Bannerman, and grateful for her Ladyship's present visit, we venture to indulge a hope, that her Ladyship may be induced, at no distant period, to visit us again.

Wishing your Excellency and Lady Bannerman every happiness, We remain, &c. &c.

REPLY.

To the Clergy, Magistrates, and other Inhabitants of Lot 17.

GENTLEMEN;

I have received with much pleasure the Address which you have presented to me; and I thank you for the flattering allusion you make to my appointment as Lieut. Governor of this colony. I can render no more acceptable a service to Her Majesty than by endeavouring to advance the interests of her faithful and loyal subjects generally in Prince Edward Island; and it will afford me great satisfaction to cooperate with you, on every occasion, to promote the prosperity of the colony and the welfare of its inhabitants. Lady Bannerman and I have been greatly pleased with our tour during the last week, and feel very sensible of the kind reception we have met with here and every where, and I beg you to accept our grateful thanks.

[Address from the Inhabitants of Bedeque.]

To His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight, Lieut. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;

We, the Clergy, Magistrates and other inhabitants of Bedeque and its vicinity, beg leave to approach your Excellency with a sincere expression of our loyalty to our gracious Queen, and our high esteem of the person of your Excellency, Her Representative.

We, in common with our fellow subjects in this portion of Her Majesty's dominions, hail with unfeigned satisfaction your Excellency's safe arrival, at an inclement season of the year, to assume the administration of the Government of this colony; and we could not but regard Her Majesty's appointment of a gentleman of your tried political experience and known liberal principles, as a renewed token of our beloved Sovereign's deep interest in the welfare of her loyal subjects of the Island of Prince Edward.

We, the Clergy, Magistrates and other inhabitants of this settlement, now beg leave to express to you our cordial welcome of your Excellency to this part of the scene of your administration. We cannot but consider it as a proof of your Excellency's ardent desire for the benefit of the colony, that you have embraced so early an opportunity, of visiting its various localities, and acquainting yourself with its condition and resources.

We beg your Excellency to convey to Lady Bannerman the expression of our unfeigned regard for her person, and our cordial wishes for her welfare, both spiritual and temporal; and it is our fervent prayer, that you may be long spared together to enjoy a large share of domestic comfort.

(Signed by order of the Meeting.) A. ANDERSON, Chairman.

Bedeque, 11th July, 1851.

REPLY.

To the Clergy, Magistrates and other Inhabitants of Bedeque and its vicinity.

GENTLEMEN;

It was at an inclement season when I first landed in Prince Edward Island in this neighbourhood—when the ice on your shores almost forbade me to approach the colony. A few months have only passed away, and I now come to admire your green fields, with the appearance of a beautiful crop with which it has pleased Providence to bless this and the other localities which I have had the pleasure to visit during the last week. I feel greatly obliged as Her Majesty's Representative, for the welcome you have given to me. The expressions of loyalty and attachment which prevail here, as well as every where else in the Island, have been most gratifying; and while I have the honor to administer the Government, it will afford me sincere pleasure to promote the welfare of the people. Lady Bannerman heartily thanks you for your cordial expressions of regard, and will long remember the kind reception she has met among you.

[Address from the Inhabitants of Tryon.]

To His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight, Lieut. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;

We, the inhabitants of Tryon and adjacent settlements, most respectfully beg leave to offer to your Excellency and Lady Bannerman our most cordial welcome to this part of the country, whilst making your tour through the Western part of the Island.

We also beg to assure your Excellency, that we have much pleasure in offering to you our hearty congratulations on your assumption and administration of the Government of this colony; and

we believe that the appointment by our beloved Sovereign of a gentleman so long connected with the public service at Home, will not fail to prove, in the happy experience of the people of this Island, an abundant blessing.

We congratulate your Excellency on the very happy termination of the last Session of the Legislature; and we hope that as the great question of agitation has, under your Excellency's administration, been now set at rest, the new System of Responsible Government granted to this Island will, in its operation, under your wise, judicious and impartial Government, prove to the inhabitants an estimable advantage.

That your Excellency and Lady Bannerman may long continue to enjoy every happiness, and that your Excellency's administration of the Government of this Colony may prove alike conducive to your own honor and the well-being of the people over whom you govern, is our sincere and ardent wish.

(Signed by order.)

RICHARD HUDSON, Chairman.

REPLY.

To the Inhabitants of Tryon and adjacent Settlements.

GENTLEMEN;

The cordial welcome which you offer to Lady Bannerman and me, on our visit to this part of the country, is very gratifying; and we shall always remember with affection the kind reception we have every where met with, during our tour through the Western part of the Island.

I thank you for your congratulations, on my assumption of the Government of this colony, and for your flattering allusion to my connection with the public service at Home. I assure you, it afforded me great satisfaction to witness in this colony, during the last Session of the Legislature, so much important business conducted in so short a space of time, and which, at its termination, called forth the deserved and warm encomiums of the worthy gentlemen who presides in your Assembly.

If I were led to believe in England, that there was a want of material in Prince Edward Island to conduct a similar system of Government to that which had been conceded to the neighbouring Provinces, my short stay in the colony has led me to a contrary belief; and that it was the wish of a great majority of its inhabitants to obtain such a system of Government, I am now fully convinced. Their loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign and their rights, as British subjects, will entitle them to what they consider a boon—that it may prove beneficial—that the Island may continue to prosper, and that, under Providence, the blessings of peace and happiness may dwell amongst the inhabitants, shall always be my sincere desire and most earnest wishes.

COLONIZATION.

(From the London Morning Herald.)

Emigration, like every thing else, is a subject of controversy; one party alleging that the strength of a nation lies in the number of its inhabitants; another, that the rapid increase of population without a corresponding increase of wealth to supply it, is neither more nor less than to multiply paupers. Perhaps a compromise may be effected between these two opposite opinions, without exactly giving the length of either.

Transatlantic Emigration cannot be checked, and all that England can now do is to direct its course. How is this to be accomplished?—"Nothing so easy," answer some philanthropic individuals; "it is only giving free passages, or passages at a very reduced cost, to Quebec and Montreal, and thus diverting to our own possessions the current which at present sets towards the United States." We plead guilty to some doubts, first, as to the efficacy of any such scheme; and secondly, as to its desirableness even supposing it possible. For, in the first place, the tendency of emigration to fly towards the United States is much too strong to be counteracted by a mere saving of a few shillings in the voyage.

From 1829 to 1839, out of a total of 613,248 emigrants, there went to British North America 320,766—to the States only 292,492. From 1839 to 1849, on the other hand, the total of emigrants landed in British North America was only 428,376—while the Union received not less than 912,120. So considerable an increase in the latter case, not balanced by a corresponding increase in the former, evidently points to some stronger inducement than can be overcome by means so inadequate as those suggested. The reasons of the change, we apprehend, are three-fold. First, the older, the longer settled, and the more populous community necessarily affords a greater variety of employment, and a more extensive demand for labour. Secondly, the passage to New York is shorter and safer than that to Quebec; and the greater portion of traffic which takes that road, enables captains and owners to take passengers at a cheaper rate. Thirdly, the amount of money sent over in small sums by those members of a family who have already emigrated, to relations at home, has been computed at more than half a million sterling in the year 1849, proving that the settlement of one individual in a particular locality, draws others there also, and has a tendency to continue the stream of emigration into that channel where it has already begun to flow.

We cannot pronounce exactly what amount of Government assistance would suffice to counterbalance these advantages; but inasmuch as the mere difference of cost in transport exceeds £1 per man, it is obvious that less than £300,000 or £400,000 per annum would be entirely thrown away. Again, supposing these obstacles overcome, what security can be taken, that emigrants passing through Canada shall not go and settle to the southward of the line? Obviously none, since a Chinese wall cannot be built up between the countries, and the difference of habits and manner of life is practically so small, that to the labourer himself, it is a matter of indifference in which he takes up his abode. It is quite practicable by large outlay in gratuitous conveyance to bring labourers into Canada—the difficulty is to keep them there. Where wages are higher, where work is most easily obtained, where land is cheaper, there will the emigrant naturally establish his home, and to check this natural impulse by legislative encouragements or legislative restrictions, is merely fighting against nature,—of course, with the certainty of defeat. Nor do we incline to think, that the establishment of an emigration fund would produce the effect of even increasing the number of those who leave our shores. The public purse is deep, and the public generosity somewhat indiscriminating—two facts which those who draw upon the one and profit by the other seldom fail to keep in mind. It is probable, that in the last two years, upwards of a million and a half have been subscribed out of private funds for the purpose of encouraging a surplus population to emigrate, and one half of this sum, at least, has come from the other side the Atlantic. From the day that free passages began to be granted, there would inevitably be an end to these contributions. Hence a small grant is useless, nay, worse than useless, since its amount would infallibly be exaggerated by popular rumour; and for every pound that Government gave, individuals would withhold two. If such aid is to be given at all, it must be in the form of public works, such as the Halifax and Quebec Railroad, which after many delays and difficulties, we are happy to see is now in a way to be soon commenced in good earnest. But, if it be desirable to set up a city of refuge in the New World for that pauper population, which, in yearly increasing numbers, seeks to escape from its own doomed land, it is not less so to render the country which they abandon, available to some good purpose for those who stay at home.

[From Pulszky's Traditions.] AN HUNGARIAN ROBBER.

Prince Frederick Schwarzenburg, the son of the celebrated Field-Marshal Schwarzenburg, used often to relate his encounter with the notorious robber Haburak. The prince once accompanied a lady from Hungary to Vienna. They journeyed on the mountain roads between the countries of Gomor and Torma. Heavy showers had greatly damaged the roads; evening approached; and the tired horses had reached the ridge of the woody height, but could not be urged on further; and the travellers were thus compelled to seek shelter for the night in the inn of Agttelek, a hiding place of ill note for robbers. The carriage halted before the house, and the servant inquired whether room could be afforded. The publican replied that there was one room for the lady, but that the gentleman could not be accommodated, the largest guest room being over-filled. After some visible reluctance, he owned that the gang of Haburak was drinking there. The lady became terrified, and entreated the prince

not to remain; but it had grown dark, the rain was pouring down, the horses were worn out, and the steep ascent of the road was so dangerous, that it was most hazardous to proceed. The prince tried to reassure the lady, so she locked herself up in the room assigned to her. Her companion wrapped in his white officer's cloak, under which he kept his pistols in readiness, stepped into the apartment where the robbers were assembled, and sat down at the table, facing the window, while his servant likewise armed, kept watch out side of the house, close to the window, in case his master should want any aid. The company consisted of about ten or twelve men. Their rifles leaned against the wall; their axes lay upon the board on which stood the wine jugs. They drank, sang, and talked over their adventures, and did not take notice of the newly arrived guest. The prince mixed in their conversation, took wine with them, and listened to their conversation, until it had grown late. Suddenly he rose, called the publican, threw a golden coin on the table, and said: "This is for the wine these good folks have drunk; they are my guests. But now," he continued, addressing the robbers, "it is time to sleep. In the adjoining room is a sick lady; the entertainment has lasted long enough; I cannot allow any one longer to occupy this room, or disturb the lady's rest by noise." At this imperative command one of the robbers jumped from his seat, and contemptuously laughing, said out, "does the gentleman fancy, that because he has a carriage and four, and plenty of money in his pocket, he has a right to command here?" An uproar ensued. The men vociferated: "We are poor lads, and therefore we are masters here." We are no timorous peasants, who take off our hats to every gentleman." "We have yet money and credit enough to swallow a draught when we are thirsty." "We do not accept gifts from people who fancy themselves better than we are." "We will not be ruled."

All this was almost simultaneously uttered, with a loud tumult from all sides. All the robbers got up. The prince mechanically caught hold of his pistols and threw off his cloak. "I am master of the craft in which you are but apprentices," he exclaimed with dignity. "You are robbers; I am a soldier, and fear neither the mouth of a rifle nor the edge of an axe." During this uproar, a man of middling height and strongly marked features had risen from the bench beside the stove, where he had quietly sat during the whole time, without partaking of the wine. He now said in a commanding tone: "Silence!" The robbers grew speechless at this order, and again sat down at the table. "Mr. Officer," continued the man, "don't think that you frighten us. I have been a soldier, and most probably smelt more powder than ever you did. I am Haburak. If I desired to do you any harm, a single whistle would suffice. We never will disturb a lady's rest; we war with men, not with women. For the present we shall leave this shelter; yet, remember, sir, that it is the first time for a fortnight that these men have been under a roof, and that the couch there below on the damp oak leaves is by no means comfortable. Farewell! friends, let us go," he called to his men. They took up their arms and went. The prince was greatly struck by the whole proceeding. He did not entirely trust the robbers' words; and relieving his servant, they paced up and down, thus keeping watch the whole night. On the morrow the lady continued her journey. After they had ridden about an hour, they suddenly heard the discharge of a rifle close to them in the woods. Haburak stepped forth from the bushes and bid the coachman halt. The horses stopped; the prince drew forth his pistols. But Haburak, without heeding his threatening mien, rode close up to the carriage, and said: "We yesterday sacrificed our comfort, that the rest of this lady would not be disturbed. Now I will see whether it was worth the trouble." With these words he lifted the veil which hung down from the lady's bonnet, and looked for an instant into her face. The lady blushed, and the robber said: "She is really very pretty." He turned round, plucking a wild rose from a bush close at hand, and offered it to the lady with these words: "Accept this rose kindly as a keepsake from the poor robber Haburak; and if you sometime hear that he has been hanged, pray an Ave Maria for his soul."

The lady took the rose and the robber vanished. Two years later, newspapers related that the robber Haburak had been caught,—that he had been tried at the Assizes in Terma, convicted of desertion and highway robbery, and hanged.

NEW REVELATIONS AMONG THE MORMONS.—The disciples of Joe Smith enjoy a remarkable advantage in the constant accessions to the spirit of their faith, through renewed celestial communications; two new revelations having occurred within the past month. On Friday night, May 30, it appears that the chamber of Orson Hyde, the editor of the Frontier Guardian, published at Kanesville, Iowa, received a sudden illumination, and a manuscript book was presented to him, which proved to be a translation from that portion of the golden plates which Joe Smith was forbidden to disturb. This book is a warning against false teachers, pseudo-prophets, and wolves in sheep's clothing. It tells of counterfeit revelations and prophetic impostures, and is particularly explicit in directing the Saints not to let go of the "IRON ROD," meaning thereby the true priesthood. Another revelation has been made to Bishop Gladden of Ohio, containing much of what had been communicated to the Editor of the Guardian, together with several addenda, proclaiming the duty of reverencing the teachings of the Bishop above all prophets, seers, high-priests and apostles, and announcing his duty to form an alliance with Queen Victoria. Elder Hyde denounces the Bishop for 'false revelations' and 'unfounded pretensions,' and adds some pungent observations upon the conduct of certain new converts, closing with the following exhortations:

"To the Saints who are established here, and who wish to do right: free themselves from all such trash that floats on the swelling current of emigration, and lodges on the banks—by trees and in eddies. Kick and roll it off again, and let it pass away, lest it produce an unhealthy state of things among you."

THE FIRST NECESSARY OF LIFE.—Potatoes contain 75 per cent. (by weight) and turnips not less than 90 per cent. of water, which explains, by the way, the small inclination of turnip-fed cattle and sheep, for drink. A beefsteak, strongly pressed between blotting-paper, yields nearly four-fifths of its weight of water. Of the human frame (bones included) only about one-fourth is solid matter (chiefly carbon and nitrogen); the rest is water. If a man weighing 10 stone were squeezed flat under an hydraulic press, 7½ stone of water would run out, and only 2½ stone of dry residue would remain. A man is therefore, chemically speaking, 40 lbs. of carbon and nitrogen diffused through 5½ painful of water. Berzelius, indeed, in recording the fact, justly remarks that 'the living organization is to be regarded as a mass diffused in water;' and Dalton, by a series of experiments tried in his own person, found that of the food with which we daily repair this water-built fabric, five-sixths are also water. Thus amply does science confirm the popular saying, that water is the 'first necessary of life.'

—Quarterly Review.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN EGYPT.—A very interesting discovery has been made in Egypt by the agent of an English mining company.

It is known that there exists in Mount Zerah, situated in an island in the Red Sea, a mine of emeralds, which was formerly worked by the Pachas of Egypt, but abandoned in the last year of the reign of Mehemet Ali. An English company have solicited and recently obtained authority to resume the workings of this mine, which is believed to be still rich with precious stones. Mr. Allen, the engineer of the company, while directing some important excavations in this place, has discovered at a great depth traces of an ancient gallery, which must evidently be referred to the most remote antiquity. Upon removing the rubbish, they found tools and ancient utensils and a stone upon which is engraved a hieroglyphic inscription, now partially defaced. This circumstance proves the truth of the opinion expressed by Belzoni, on the truth of other indications, that this mine was worked in ancient times.

The nature and form of the implements discovered, and the configuration of the gallery, the plan of which has been regularly traced, prove most conclusively that the ancient Egyptians were skilful engineers. It seems from the examination of the stone which has been discovered, that the first labours in the mines of Zerah were commenced in the reign of Sesostris the Great, or Ramees Sesostris, who according to the most generally received opinion, lived about the year 1650 before Christ, and who is celebrated by his immense conquests, as well as by the innumerable monuments with which he covered Egypt.